PARNELL'S SUCCESSOR,

THE MCCARTHYITE PROBABLY ELECTED. THE PARNELIZTES, HOWEVER, CLAIM THE VIC-TORY BY A SMALL MAJORITY-THE

DAY'S POLLING IN CORK. Cork, Nov. 6.-The election for a successor in the House of Commons to the late Charles Stewart Parpell, who represented Cork City, was held here At the close of the polling Mr. Flavin, McCarthyite candidate, who is a merchant of this city, was gencredited with the victory. Parcellite candidate, John E. Redmond, late ember of Parliament for North Wexford, resigned the latter seat in order to contest Cork City. Mr. Pedmond is now the acknowledged successor of Mr. Parnell in the leadership of that wing of the

The poll boxes were escorted from the outlying ets by troops and police. The counting of he ballots will begin in the morning. polling was heavy. Even the lame and the It has been noticable that in polling places. the many altercations between the priests and the Pamellites the women in most cases sided with the priests. William O'Brien received an enthusiastic greeting from the women, who presented him with flowers, and even threw down their shawls for him to walk upon.

The supporters of Flavin claim a majority of 1,200 for him; while the Parnellites believe that they carried the election by a majority of 100. In order to avert possible disorder the polls this morning were strongly guarded by squads The early morning voters were few in number, and attracted little attention. Between 9 and 10 o'clock the polling became brisk. Many priests were stationed about the booths, mingling with the voters and giving them final instructions or making final appeals. The rival members of Parliament of both parties flitted hither and thither all over the city. Parnellites and McCarthrites all engaged in the last skirmishing, hustling for the last votes, putting their finishing touches to the work already done. Both sides early this morning were sure of victory, the McCarthyites being most confident, as an apparently unbiased summing up of the situation gave them a prospective majority of 900.

As the day were on things became more lively. There were several exciting scenes in Northwest Cerk, where there was continual squabbling be. tween the priests and the Parnellites. More than twenty prelates were stationed about the polling booth in that district of Cork. The Parnellites openly and fiercely accused the priests of bull-The latter apparently had concentrated a powerful attack upon the district, which comprises a third of the constituency. The majority of the voters were McCarthyites.

It was noticed early in the day that trouble was likely to arise in that district." The McCarthyites made no effort to conceal the fact that they were itching for a fight. The police sent word to the Chief of Police, who promptly held a consultation with his lieutenants, and then placed himself in communication with the military commander of the district. Shortly afterward a strong detachment of infantry started for the troubled district. Upon arriving there the officer in charge of the troops surfounded the polling booth drove back the disorderly McCarthyites, and posted his men so that they were ready to protect the Parnellite voters. From that time the Parnellites were able to go unmolested to and

The police arrangements to-day were admirable Chief of Police, when asked this morning if he looked for any serious trouble, glanced at the host of reserve constabulary in the station house, and said quietly that he did not think there would be any disturbance to-day." "But." he added significantly, "there may be a pile of trouble to-morrow, especially if Flavin is elected. have taken every precaution, however. There is s strong force of constabulary here now, large rereements having been drafted in from the country districts." The military commander of this district also has taken extraordinary steps to meet any kind of an uprising. All the troops in the garrison of Cork and from the adjacent fortifi-

tations are held under arms in the barracks. The presence of so many priests at the polls may be accounted for (outside of political reason) by the fact that Cork, although it is the third city in Ireland, with a population of only about 60,000, according to the census of 1881, has a Roman Catholic Cathedral, five splendid Catholic chapels, and several monasteries.

While Dr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Saunders were conveying a certain district last night in the interst of the Parnellite candidate a crowd of women and children surrounded them, cheering for William O'Brien. The canvassers were re-The canvassers were refor William O'Brien. The canvassers were retreating, when a boy threw a handful of dirt at them. The two men promptly turned and advanced toward the crowd, Dr. Fitzgerald whirling blackthorn over his head, and Mr. Saunders drawing a revolver. A bystander upbraided Mr. Saunders for displaying a pistol under such circumstances. Mr. Saunders cried angrily: "If a stone is thrown' I will shoot the thrower," and minted the control of the contr pointed the weapon at the breast of the man who had interfered. The latter made a dush for the pistol, and a scuffle took place for its possession; but the crowd separated the combatants before the weapon could be exploded. Dr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Saunders then left the spot.

THE SUCCESSION TO MR. GLADSTONE. London, Nov. 6 .- "The St James's Gazette" says loday that the Liberals are greatly exercised over the question of the succession to the party leadership on the retirement of Mr. Gladstone. It is not considered probable that Mr William Vernon Harcourt will succeed Mr. Gladstone, as his eyesight has long been defeetive and the condition of his eyes is now critical The sight of one eye has been temporarily lost, and that d the other is threatened. Sir William will soon under-Dan operation, from which it is hoped that he will the great benefit. It is not thought probable, however, that his sight will be sufficiently improved to each him to assume the leadership of his party in his mer.

A SPANISH CABINET OFFICER FIGHTS A DUEL. adrid, Nov. 6 .- Admiral de Beranger, the Minister of Marine, recently challenged the editor of a newslaser of this city to fight a duel. The duel was fought bear. Four pistol shots were exchanged, but neither combatants was wounded. The seconds then leriered, declared the honor of both principals satisfed, and refused to allow any further host/lities. Immedistely after the duel it was announced that Admiral de beranger had resigned his portfolio as Minister of

Admiral de Beranger is one of the leading figures in epaish politics, and has been prominently connected with the spanish Navy for many years. His wife was one of the favorite dames of honor of Queen Isabella.

FEARS FOR THE BARK HABIL'S SAFETY. London, Nov. 6 .- Lloyds's agent at Freemantle Western Australia, telegraphs that the Norwegian bark Habit, Captain Jensen, which sailed from New-York to April 4 last, bound to Freemantie, has not yet arfited at her destination. Great anxiety prevails as ber safety.

The Habil was a bark of 524 tons register. Showing a crew of twelve men, and had a general cargo.

AN ARGENTINE FINANCIAL MEASURE. latinos Ayres, Nov. 6.-The Senate to-day passed bill repealing the tax levied upon private bank de-

M. LASSALLE TO SING IN THIS CITY. Paris, to singer, will leave the Opera House here and will go to New-York, where he has an important engagement.

A STRAMER BURNED AND TWENTY LIVES LOST. don, Nov. 6.-A dispatch received here to-day es that the vessel which was burned at sea a few as ago, off Negropont, in the Aegean, was the British and Lax, of 1,255 tons, from Batoum, the great all entrepot on the Black Sea, for Antwerp,

with petroleum. The total number of persons who perished by the disaster is placed at twenty. Among the victims were the captain, his wife and their two children.

RIO JANEIRO QUIET.

THE STATE OF SIEGE CONTINUES.

THE ARMY AND NAVY SAID TO HAVE FORCED DA FONSECA TO BECOME DICTATOR.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 6 .- The situation of affairs here to-day has been reassuring. The troops which have been guarding the telegraph offices since the beginning of the disturbances have been withdrawn. Complete order prevails, and the usual amount of business is being transacted. Exchange is firm and improving. The Government has ceased to interfere with any telegrams, and the general impression is that a revolution is not likely to occur. The prosperity of the country is entirely unimpaired by the recent occurrences.

President Mayring, of the Bank of the Republic, dominates public affairs. Count do Figueiredo has been placed under surveillance.

Lisbon, Nov. 6 .- Cable dispatches received in this city to-day from Rio Janeiro say that all the theatres and other places of amusement have been closed by order of the authorities. The soldiery are patrolling the city for the purpose of preventing any assembling of the people. All the public buildings are guarded by troops, and the state of siege continues. The members of the diplomatic corps stationed in Rio Janeiro held a inference to-day.

London, Nov. 6 .- Advices received by "The Times" to-day from Rio Grande do Sul declare that the army and navy compelled President da Fonseca to assume the Dictatorship, and that there is considerable agitation in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, where the recent occurrences at Rio Janeiro are considered to be only a prelude to the restoration of the Empire. "The Times's' dispatch continues:

The latter is not yet certain, but persona observation in 1890 induced the suspicion that the change to a republic was only the cloak to cover the ambition of certain demagogues, and not the desire of the Nation. Jobbery, public robbery and the lowering of the rate of exchange, which have occurred since, have engendered universal discontent, which was the precursor of the present cataclysm.

Northern Brazil is decidedly in favor of an Em pire, and only in Central Brazil is the Republic popular. This may lead to Dom Pedro's grandson ecoming Chief of the State under a regency of

becoming Chief of the State under a regency of three prominent citizens, representing the Northern, Southern and Central Provinces, and insuring the unity of Bazzil."

Paris, Nov. 6.—A dispatch received here from Rio Janeiro says that the elections for members of the new Chamber of Representatives are expected to take place in January. Congress will revise the constitution, and will retain its republican and federative character. The dispatch further says that a commission has been appointed for the summary trial of persons charged with being enemies of the Republic, and that upon conviction on that charge such persons will immediately be banished from the country.

The Secretary of the Brazilian Legation here, in an interview, says he does not fear that there will be a prolonged period of disquiet in Brazil, as the Brazilians are naturally too conservative and orderly for such a state of affairs to exist long. Dom Pedro, it is renorted, has heard nothing of the crisis in the Brazilian republic.

ras said that no details of the recent troubles in Rio de Janeiro had been received, but that the proibition had been removed from cipher dispatches. C. R. Flint, of Flint & Co., said that exchange was slightly better in Rio and that orders were executed which showed that the condition of affairs cosul-General yesterday received a cable dispatch aforming him of the recent decree of President da Fonseca and saying that all was quiet.

TOPICS IN THE ENGLISH CAPITAL. THE BOULOGNE CONFERENCE-" TIM" HEALY-CHINA AND THE POWERS.

Copyright; 1891: By the New-York Associated Press. London, Nov. 6 .- An authorized explanation sent to the Gladsfonian papers concerning the Liberal leader's share in the Boulogne negotiations will only serve to confirm the suspicion that Mr. Gladstone's old parlinmentary hand has been once more working in darknessin trying to win the adhesion of the solid Irish party While keeping the terms of the bargain secret, Mr O'Brien's statements are declared by the Liberal lead ers to be absurd misrepresentations. It is absolutely denied that the Liberal leaders gave Mr. McCarthy of any other negotiator any assurance as a basis for secret covenant. These official denials are so wrapped up in verbal quibbles as to be deprived of the force inherent in a direct and honest contradiction. The Liberals and confirms the general party demand that Mr. Gladstone shall at the earliest opportunity make a

clear statement of his revised Home Rule scheme. T. M. Healy must face the prospect of a more seriou ncounter than the one he had with Mr. McDermott Henry Harrison, member of Parliament for Tipperary warned Mr. Healy that if the latter repeated his insulting allusions to Mrs. Parnell Harrison would take the law into his own hands and punish Healy. Mr. Healy, in repeating his references to Mrs. Parnell, added that he would not mince words in dealing with the matter because she had found a protector in Mr. Harrison. The latter, who is of athletic build, will bide his time to get at Mr. Healy, who is now con-

stantly protected by police. Foreign Office awaits a response from Peking to the ultimatum demanding the adoption of adequate measures to punish the leaders in the recent out-rages, and to secure a resumption of trade in the Human Province. Sir John Walsham, the British Minister to China, has been directed to give the Chinese Government until the end of the month to reply, when, falling satisfaction, the combined foreign fleet will selze hanghai and other treaty por s on the Yang-tre-Kinng, and the Powers will take control of the customs of each port until the mat'er in dispute is arranged. British admiral, who is now at Nagasaki, two days steaming distance from Shanghai, has been warned to

hold the squadron in readiness. St. James's Palace has been refit'ed as a residence for the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, at the expense of the Treasury. The cost greatly exceeds the esti

mate, and will cause a dispute in Parliament.

Lord Dufferin's appointment as Warden

THE ST. PETERSBURG MONEY MARKET.

A CRISIS APPARENTLY NEAR-RUMORS ABOUT IMPORTANT BANKING HOUSES.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 6.-The condition of the St. Petersburg money market is causing grave apprehen sion. There are in circulation rumors affecting the stability of ten banking houses, some of which have been considered the soundest in the city. Finance Minister Vishnegradski's order that all foreign oc counts for October must be paid in cash without carry ing over has greatly embarrassed many bankers, who have been obliged to pledge Government securities to raise funds. Rouble exchange and Government stock continue to fall steadily and everything indicates that

JOSEPH PENNELL EXPELLED FROM RUSSIA. * London, Nov. 6 .- A dispatch from Vienna to "The

Fimes" says that a telegram has been received in that city from Mr. Pennell, the artist, stating that he was arrested at Berdichev, in Russian Poland, and that h was confined for Cirty-six hours. He was subsequently expelled from Ruesia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—The Mr. Pennell referred to

In the disputch from London to-day is undoubtedly Joseph Pennell, a well-known artist of this city, whose drawings, illustrations and etchings have given him a high place among the workers in black-and white in this country and in Europe. He has of late years been travelling in Europe, making drawings for magazine articles, and it is not improbable that it was the artist's ready pencil that caused the Ressian authorities to look upon him as a suspicious characier. He got into difficulty with the police of an Italian town on one occasion, while he was engaged in mak-

ing Grawings; but he was released as soon as he could establish his identity.

GUARDED BY CHILIAN TROOPS. THE UNITED STATES LEGATION IN SANTI-AGO THREATENED.

EGAN'S PROTEST-CAUSE OF THE DEMON-

THE JUNTA TAKES ACTION ON RECEIVING MR. STRATION BY THE POPULACE.

Santiago, Chili, Nov. 6 .- The newspapers here have for several days been publishing wild stories about a conspiracy formed among the refugees at the American Legation to kill General Canto A notice was circulated to-day calling for a meeting of people in the Plaza to denounce th conspiracy. Mr. Egan, the United States Minister, informed the Junta that threats had been made to attack the United States Legation and to capture the refugees, and he warned the Junta that it would be held responsible for such action. Later in the day several thousand men ascem bled in the Plaza and applauded several incendiary speeches, in which the supposed conspiracy United States Legation were denounced.

The Junta, upon receiving Mr. Egan's letter, sent a troop of cavalry to guard the United States Legation, and as the meeting in the Plaza closed the Intendente published a notice saying that the stories of a conspiracy were devoid of foundation. Serious trouble was doubtless averted by this notice, although the Government did nothing to prevent trouble until it received Mr. Egan's protest.

THE BALTIMORE AT COQUIMBO. Chicago, Nov. 6.—A private letter received in Chicago to-day from Benjamin W. Wells, one of the officers the United States steamer Bultimore, by his father explodes the assertions of the officers of H. M. S. Cham pion that the Baltimore acted as a spy on the Chillan insurgents when the latter made their landing at Quintere

Mr. Wells's letter, which is dat'd August 13, begins with these words: "My last letter to you was from Coquimbo. The day it was mailed we received word that the insurgents had landed near Valparaiso. The extract shows conclusively that the Baltimore, s far from being alongside the Champion the day of the Quinteros landing, was at Coquimbo. It was not until sunset of the following evening that the Baltimor came to anchor in Valparaiso harbor, the first thing attracting attention being the insurgent warships Abta and Magellanes with flags flying at all their masts in cel-bration of the insurgent success in the first day's fight. The writer adds prophetically: "We will no be in good favor here, that may be taken for granted. After capturing the Itata and cutting the cable at Iquique, our chances for bare politeness are slim."

The letter concludes as follows: "There is no doubt about it that the Government was frightfully beaten. All the doctors we can spare are ashore working in the the doctors we can spare are ashore working in the hospitals. One that we sent ashore yesterday went up to the battlefield and worked over the wounded there. Fifteen hundred were brought in last night." It was after this letter telling of the Baitmore's surgeons' work of humanity for the wounded Chil'ans had been mailed, that a portion of the Baitmore's crew were frightfully maltrented. Mr. Wells was the officer in charge of the boats that landed a detachment of American blue jackets and marines to protect the United States Consulate during the disorder following the insurgent victory. owing the insurgent victory.

CONDITIONS OF ADMIRAL MONTT'S ACCEPTANCE. London, Nov. 6.- "The Times" to-day publishes a dispatch from Santiago de Chili, which says that Admiral Jorge Montt has accepted the nomination for the any political programme, but accepting only the acts Admiral Montt, the dispatch continues, was exceedingly unwilling to take the office, and ac cepted it only on the distinct understanding that it was offered him not as a reward for his services, but as asking him to make another sacrifice to the wish expressed at the elections. In conclusion, Admiral Montt said that he would assume power in order to insure the peace of the Nation and to prevent a conflict between political parties.

SENOR MONTT BEAVES NEW-ORLEANS. Chillan Minister to the United States, mot bis wife on was accompanied by four of the Chillan Legation, Messrs, Anibal Cruz, Guellermo Arenanetegep, Valentine Del Campe and George B. Fouro. The party left last evening for Washington by the Louisville and Nash ville train. Neither Senor Montt nor any of his party could be induced to speak about Chilian affairs. The Minister would not even say whether or not his cre-dentials had arrived.

SENOR VICUNA TO GO TO FRANCE. Claudio Vicana, who was a leading member of the calmaceda party in Chili, will sail from this port for France this morning. Through the downfall of his party he has been made an extle from his country, and he will new make his home in France. He was a warm supporter of Balmaceda, and was chosen by his party to succeed to the Presidency. The election took place before the battle of Vino del Mar had destroyed Balmaceda's hopes. On the triumph of the Congress

When seen at the Victoria Hotel yesterday Senoi Vicuna said he did not wish to discuss the Chilian sit uation, for the reason that his political opponents were in power, and he hoped at some time to return to his own country. He expressed admiration for the United States, deprecaled the idea of there being any serious misunderstanding with Chili, and expressed the hope of the enry restoration of entire friendliness between the two Nations.

FRENCH MARKET REOPENED TO ITALY. DECISION OF THE PARIS MINISTRY TO ABOLISH THE DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

Pome. Nov. 6.-The news from Paris that the Concil of Ministers has decided to abolish the differentia duties now levied in France against Italian products has given the greatest satisfaction to the people of Italy. This measure has been taken even before th new tariff laws are to go into force, not only for economical reasons, but also as a proof that France economical reasons, but also as a proof that France desires henceforth the most cordial relations with Italy. The importance of this measure to the agriculturists of Italy can hardly be overestimated. France had been for many years their chief customer, until the begunning of the tariff war, which is now to cease; and the sudden closing of the French market, especially to Italian wines, added seriously to the crises that have produced so much misery during the last few years.

This important news from Rome is supported by nformation published in the latest Paris papers at hand, which papers said that the French Cabinet had resolved to request the Chamber to adopt a liberal policy, not only toward the Italian products, but also oward the Spanish wines. The latter, entering France by rail, have been laden with a practically prohibitive duty by the vote of the Chamber of Deputi.s, which abolished the so-called "tariff of penetration," favor-able to the introduction of wines from Spain. When the discussion of that abolition comes up in the Ser ate, the French Cabinet intends to fight for the main tenance of that tariff.

The question in regard to Italy is of greater importance, from the point of view of international politics and of political economy. The renewal of friendly commercial relations between France and Italy may prove to be the first nail driven into the coffin of the Triple Alliance. It is worthy of note that the decision of the French Government should have been taken soon after the visit at Monza of its friend, the Russian Chancellor, M. de Giers, who may have co vinced his host, King Humbert, that Italy would be greatly benefited by maintaining cordial relations with It is known already that the Italian people did not feel in regard to the alliance with the hated Austro-German Tedeschi the enthusiasm of the promoter of that alliance, ex-Premier Crispi, who was so terribly hooted recently in Sicily, his own country. On the other hand, his successor, the Marquis di Rudini, though compelled to accept the political legacy to make his country less dependent on the Austro-German alliance. This opportunity is now furnished by the French Government, which of its own accord extends its hand to its Italian brethren.

Both France and Italy are suffering from the present both France and faily are sincering from the pleasure in the policy advocated by the Cabinet, the two countries will again be in effect united, even if Italy shail not be able to sever at once her relations with the double-headed German alliance. For the present the maximum tariff would continue to be applied to Italy, which mum tariff would continue to be applied to Italy, which has no longer any commercial treaty with France, but no special extra duties would be placed upon imports from Italy. This will be a boon for Italian wine-growers especially; since, in the province of salerno, for instance, they cannot find buyers for their wine, although they offer it at the rate of \$5 for one hectolitre, or 100 quarts. Moreover, the decision of the French Ministry shows that that body is not a partisan of ultra-protection; and this strengthens the hope that the high tariff imposed upon American salted meats may be lowered in the near future. IS JAY GOULD ILL?

THE REPORTS THAT HE IS DANGEROUSLY SICK DENIED.

FORMER STORIES ABOUT HIS CONDITION RE-VIVED-HIS SON AND HIS PHYSICIAN SAY THAT HE IS IN GOOD HEALTH.

Efforts were made in Wall Street yesterday to utilize the condition of Jay Gould's health for speculative purposes. Most of the work was one after business hours, when rumors of an unfavorable kind ran riot. It was reported just before the closing of the Stock Exchange that Mr. Gould was dead. The report got moderate circulation, and no one credited it, but it made enough talk in the late afternoon to induce anx ious inquiries as to his health, and George IJ. Gould, Dr. Munn, the physician who is in constant attendance upon Jay Gould, and associates of Mr. Gould made emphatic statements that there were no unfavorable developments. Russell Sage said that he had passed Mr. Gould out driving with his daughter Helen in the afternoon, and it was learned that Mr. Gould had been at the

The talk in Wall Street was started by a bulletin from one of the minor newsgatherers asserting that in a recent interview with 'a Wall Street man" Mr. Gould had acted in a hysterical manner, laughing and weeping by turns. No basis for this assertion could be found. Mr. Gould has been at his home at Fifth-ave, and Forty-seventh-st. for about three weeks. In that time he has seldom been downtown, but he attended a meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company on Wednesday, and is said to have impressed his colleagues with his improved health.

It is conceded on all hands that Mr. Gould is

in need of rest and relief from all anxieties of business. As far back as last July, when the Advisory Board of the Western Traffic Association met at the Windsor Hotel, he exhibited an irritability that rendered it desirable to postpone the discussion of the plan of abolishing competi tive freight agencies, which he had been strenuously working for. Afterward Mr. Gould took a trip West, returning after a stay of several weeks, much refreshed in health and spirits. The erisis in the affairs of the Union Pacific in September imposed a fresh tax upon Gould's nerves, and he gave evidence of the strain by his nervous break-down at the meeting of the Missouri Pacific directors on September 30, when the quarterly dividend was formally passed. At that meeting he is said to have been overcome by emotion at one time in the discussion. Since then Mr. Gould has yielded to the solicitation of his friends and has given only the most general attention to the affairs of the companies in which be is largely interested. As far as possible, details have been undertaken by other persons, and an effort has been made to keep him from over-taxing his nervous powers. This work has been somewhat difficult, for Mr Gould is prone to exaggerate his nervous strength and is said almost to resent the advice given to him to husband all his mental and physical resources. It is understood that this sensitiveness to well-meant advice renders the task of his friends and his medical adviser the more difficult. Enough compliance has been shown by Mr. Gould, however, to warrant the declaration that there has been no change in his state of health that would excuse the extravagant stories which were put in circulation yesterday.

George J. Gould said last evening: "You may say authoritatively from me that my father is in good health, better than he has enjoyed in months. All this talk about his having fainting spells or hysterical affections of any kind is nonsense. There was no truth in the report that he was sick at the Missouri Pacific meeting, and there is no truth in the present rumors. Some one, I sup pose, wanted to sell a thousand shares of stock, and started this talk to affect the market, just as has been done at intervals for twenty-live years My father returned from Irvington for the winter about three weeks ago, and he has attended to business constantly since that time. He was not downtown to-day or yesterday, and it is not likely that he will be to-morrow as it is a short day. It is altogether likely that he will be at his office on Monday, however. I have not seen him to-day, but I was talking to him over the telephone about 3 o'clock, so that he is not dead yet, you see. No, sir," added Mr. Gould, earnestly, "my father is in excellent condition."

Jay Gould was at his home, No. 579 Fifth-ave. but the servant at the door asserted that his master would not be seen. Mr. Gould's physician, Dr. John P. Munn, of No. 18 West Fiftyeighth-st., contented himself with saying: Gould is all right in every respect.'

Eussell Sage said last night that there was no foundation for any rumors of Mr. Gould's breakdown in health. Mr. Sage said: "I saw Mr. Gould on Wednesday at a Western Union meeting, and he was brighter than I have seen him in a long time. It is not true that he is sick to-day, for I met him when out driving this afternoon."

Washington E. Connor also denied that there

washington r. Confor also defined that there was any truth in the stories.

At the Windsor Hotel it was learned that Mr. Gould had come into the hotel lobby about 1 p. m. He went to the ticker at the entrance to the billiard room, glanced at the tape and then sat down on a sofa. He looked over a newspaper for a few minutes and then went away. There for a few minutes and then went away. were few persons who saw him, but some of them say that he looked tired and showed a nervous tremor of hands when he took hold of the tape. Such a description is not novel, for most of the persons who have seen Mr. Gould in public lately have commented upon the symptoms of unsteady

DESPICABLE METHODS IN WALL STREET. EFFORTS OF THE BEARS TO CAST DISCREDIT ON

A SOUND BANK. Before the rumors respecting a change for the worse in the condition of Jay Gould's health got well circulated in Wall Street the bears had started mysterious talk about possible failures of banks in Chicago. Bank ing houses here sent dispatches of inquiry to Chicago and received replies emphatically denying that any trouble existed. The general opinion was that the bears had started the stories in pursuance of a campaign against stock values, taking advantage of the unquiet caused by the developments in Boston. This theory was supported by the discovery of an anonymous a tack upon the credit of the First National Bank of Chicago, an institution as secure in the opinion of bankers as is the Chemical Bank of this city. strength of the Chicago bank warrants the use of its name in exposing a despicable piece of blackmail or something worse.

bank presidents of this city a typewritten let ter dated Washington, November 2, and stating in substance "that the First National Bank of Chicago will (would) be closed this week. The letter were carried on special delivery stamps and might have been forwarded by a messenger on election day and there mailed so as to arrive here Wednesday morning, in time, if the scheme succeeded, to affect the stock market. The typewritten letters had a place cut out where the signature should be, and it is supposed that the wretches who concocted it orig inally intended to put some name at the end of the letter, but feared afterward that this might lend to detection. Eankers here paid little attention to the anonymous sheets because of the absurdity of the atmade on the Chicago institution. It was not until yesterday's rumors about "possible trouble" in Chicago became current that the munication was recalled by the men who had received it, and then it was evident that stock manipulation probably lend a hand in the affair. There were then some decided expressions of indignation at the infamous character of the transaction, and the disseminators of the outrageous communications may be found out in consequence of the feeling aroused.

THEY HAD A FULL CHOIR TO SING. The choir of Beth-el Temple, which was reported in

published stories yesterday morning to be disrupted, took part in the regular Friday evening service at the temple last night and went through the musical pro-

gramme in a satisfactory manner. The cantor, Pro-fessor Max Helfere, who conducted the singing, said that everything was running smoothly, and that the choir, which now consists of sixteen singers, would remain unchanged for the present. Vice-President Hamburg admitted that eight or ten singers had been discharged for incompetency and other reasons, but no

A NEW-YORK FARMER MURDERED.

IIIS BODY BURNED IN A BARN TO HIDE THE CRIME-HIS WIFE ARRESTED.

Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 6 -A recent tragedy at West Windsor, a village about twenty miles east of this city, turns out to have been a murder. Last Friday night the barn of Richard Foote, a farmer, was burned to the ground. Foote was not present at the time left home about 9 o'clock in the morning and had not yet returned. The neighbors were not satisfied with this explanation and an investigation was begun. While searching in the ruins of the barn on the following Sunday some of the neighbors came upon the charred remains of a human body. Coins found near the blackened form were identified as pocket pieces which Foote had carrieds Suspicion was at once diected toward Mrs. Foote, as it was known that th couple had not lived happily together. Coroners Pierce and Smith were notified and the latter took charge of the case. The inquest was held yesterday and the most damaging testimony was elicited.

Mrs. Foote finally broke down and made the follow ing confession: Her husband left the house about f o'clock on the fatal morning, and started toward the barn. Twenty minutes later John Furman came into the house, and said that he had killed Foote with a club. There was blood on his hands and clothes. Foote went out and saw her husband's bleeding body lying in the stall. He was dead. Furman afterwar went away, but returned about 1 o'clock on Saturday norning and procured some kerosene, which he poured over the body. The barn was then set on fire

Forte was a man of middle age, and Mrs. Foote was his second wife. The difference in their ages was the occasion of dissatisfaction on the part of the wife, and she encouraged the attentions of Furman, who is de-scribed as a worthless fellow. It is said that the rela-tions which she and Furman maintained became known to Foote, and frequent and bitter quarrels resulted. Furman and Mrs. Foote have been placed under arrest.

RESULTS OF THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

FUEL SCARCE IN SOUTH CHICAGO-A LONG FIGHT EXPECTED.

Chicago, Nov. 6.-There is a coal famine at the Chicago docks where steamers and tugs are supplied, caused by the strikes in the Pittsburg and Indiana block coal fields. Every available ton of fuel has been exhausted at South Chicago and the stocks here have become so low that steamers are using anything they can get. O. S. Richardson & Co. had 300 cars at Cleveland which they intended to ship immediately by lake in order to relieve the famine here, but yesterday the firm found that the railroad company had captured the entire amount for its locomotives. trouble extends to all manufacturing establishments heretofore using Pittsburg and Indiana block coal.

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 6 .- The State Convention of of Tuesday night in ordering the 7,000 miners out of the mines by voting for a determined strike onjunction with the block coal miners for what is known as the Columbus scale-75 cents for mining bituminous coal and 85 cents for block coal. The 2,000 block coal miners are all out. The scale that has prevailed since last May was 70 cents for bituminous and 75 for block coal. The operators say they will do nothing at present. They expect a long game

of "freeze out."

Representatives of all the Indiana block coal operators, having had notice of an advance on coal freight mates from Brazil. Ind., to Chicago, of 10 cents a ton, to take effect on November 15, decided at a moeting held in this city to-day that they would not resume work at their mises or ship any coal until the freight rate which has herefelore existed shall be restored, nor until the miners comply with the contract entered into on May 14 last.

A STRIKE AT ST. LOUIS SETTLED. St. Louis, Nov. 6.-The strike that has been in progress at the tin-plate department of the St. Louis Stamping Company's mills has been officially declared off by Ivord Lodge, Amalgamated Association of Iron rs, and all the men, including the imported and skilled laborers, have returned to w The Messrs. Neidringhaus express themselves satisfied with the settlement.

PITTSEURG LABORERS OBJECT TO A REDUCTION. Pittsburg, Nov. 6,-The laborers engaged in Jones and Laughlin's mills were yesterday subjected to a reduction in wages. Heretofore the men have been re-ceiving \$1 50 for ten hours' work and \$1 35 for nine ours' work. Now they will all have to work ten hours and receive only \$1 35 for it. About 800 men refused to go to work to-day, and others threaten to do likewise if their hours are increased. The strike has caused a suspension of work in the Bridge Mill. The firm declare that they reduced the hours last year, but as the other mills continued to run ten rours, they were compelled to do the same.

SCOTCHMEN SWENDLED BY LAND SHARKS.

Chicago, Nov. 6 .- A dispatch from San Francisco says: " "Kenneth Smith, a Scotchman, just arrived here, tells an interesting story of how land sharks in Southern California rebbed him and countrymen of nearly \$300,000. smith lived in a comfortable home near Edinburgh when an agent for a California land company came along with a colonization scheme. He induced thirty-five persons to invest in fine orange lands, \$7,000 to be paid by each colonist after the committee had come to California to investigate. The colonists selected four of their number, including a banker, to visit California and report. When the scotchmen arrived in Los Angeles a man representing a syndicate took them to Riverside and showed them the finest orange groves. The committee were wined and dired and went back to Scotland with the most favorable reports. The colonists then paid \$265,000 in money and twenty of them starte Arriving here they found that Scoville, the president of the land syndicate, had gone to Mexico,

DR. KEELEY SUED FOR DAMAGES.

Chicago, Nov. 6 .- Dr. L. S. Major, one of the mo prominent physicians of Chicago, and the builder of the Major Block, has sued Dr. Keeley, of inebriatereform fame, for \$10,000 damages. In his capacity as a physician, Dr. Major corresponded with Dr. Keeley on the subject of the celebrated gold cure for drunkenness, but it was not for a personal use. A circular distributed by Dr. Keeley purports to give a list of references of reformed drunkards, and among the list appears the name of Dr. Laban S. Major. The circular is peculiarly worded and Dr. Major has received scores of letters asking the nature of his intoxication and how long it took him to be cured. He was never at Dwight as a patient, and as he is a temperance man he seriously objects to the use of his name in such a

A SPORTSMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. Red Bank, Nov. 6 .- Aaron Disbrow went out rabbit unting to-day with a friend from Hamilton, and while they were in the woods Disbrow's friend sighted a rabbit and raising his gun fired. Disbrow, just at this moment, happened to get in range of the gun and received the full charge of shot in his body. He was taken to his home in a critical condition. Disbrow is

INCREASING ITS CAPITAL STOCK. Albany, Nov. 6 .- A certificate of increase of capital

tock of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company from \$100,000 to \$2,000,000 was filed with the ecretary of state to-day. The certificate is signed by Samuel D. Babcock, G. G. Haven, Adrian Iselin, jr., Watter R. Gillette and Robert Goelet as directors. The company has no liabilities except its capital stock.

A SCHOONER ABANDONED AT SEA. Boston, Nov. 6.-The schooner William L. Bradley,

of Boston, Captain Leo, Charleston, October 5, for Plymouth, Mass., with phosphate rock consigned to the Bradley Fertilizer Company, was abandoned at sea on October 11. Captain Leo and the crew were rescued and landed on the Canary Islands. The vessel and cargo were fully covered by insurance, principally in Boston companies. The Bradley was built last year at Miliville, N. J. She was owned by the Bradley Fertilizer Company.

LESSONS OF THE ELECTIONS.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE RESULT.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VOTING IN THE SEVERAL STATES-SILVER AND THE TARIFF.

Cleveland, Nov. 6 .- A correspondent of "The Leader" at Mansfield sends the following interview with Senator Sherman on the recent election; "I believe," said the Senator, "that we have won a great victory. In many respects it is but an indersement or echo of the fight in 1875 upon the financial question. President Hayes and myself then made an issue for the honest dollar, and this election in our Commonwealth only shows that the people of this State are true to the best elements of all life. Greenbacks and free silver mead the same thing, and for the second time in our political history the State of Ohio has spoken and decided that question so far as it can. I do not mean to say that the tariff has not played an important part in the game, but that matter

I will discuss further on. "What effect will this have upon the election next year?"

"A very favorable one. This campaign teaches many useful lessons which I will endeavor to

point out. In the first place, so far as the Re publican party is concerned, this result in Ohio fixes the silver question as one of the issues of the next Presidential contest, and decides it, so far as this State is concerned. I am convinced that a free-coinage bill will be passed by the Congress which assembles in December, I also believe that such a bill as will be framed will be vetoed by President Harrison. That will naturally make free silver the feature of the next Presidential fight. In fact, it will be the leading issue, upon which there are vast differences of opinion in both parties. It is exactly like the tariff; local conditions and interests govern the sentiment and action. I doubt very much whether the Democracy in National Convention will proclaim for free coinage. If they should, there would be no other issue of significance in the next campaign. The financial battle that we have fought in Ohio will then be transferred to the Nation, and a contest such as we have never seen will be the result. The tariff will be prominent, but not the vital point of the contest." "Then the McKinley bill is not the only thing

in sight?"

"Not by any means. main are correct. Protection is a relative term with many degrees. What pleases one section or one interest excites the ire of another, and it is extremely difficult to frame a measure that will be acceptable alike to the consumer, producer and manufacturer. The best and most equitable tariff bill that was ever framed was sent to Congress by the commission of which Harry Oliver? of Pittsburg, was the president; but the manufacturers knocked it to pieces by inserting into it all sorts of petty and chimerical protection for ninous coal miners to-day followed up the action pen-knives, pearl buttons and other Yankee notions, until I am free to say it was in respects a Yankee-notion bill, dealmany ing with small matters that needed so protection, instead of leaving protection to large industries that were entitled to it. For instance, the tin-plate question is one I am in favor of, and there are other important business enterprises that I believe should be taken under our wing; but the Eastern manufacturers are constantly making an effort to insert themselves into the tariff question, when they need no protection whatever. Let no man say that I shirk the controversy upon these questions, but these are my views; and if you will remember, when the tariff bill of the commission was up in the Senate I fought for its adoption as it was pre ented, but the majority was against me. perhaps one of the mistakes I have made in my public career was when I voted for the bill after it had been mutilated. The vote, you know, was very close, and perhaps my vote decided it. But; after all, things will right themselves, and the as will be beneficial to the country. But in the main the principles of the McKinley bill are right and have been sustained by the people this

year. What lessons does this campaign teach? "Many. In the first place, the Kepublican party has at times been running off after too many issues, had many controversies inside the lines that have disturbed it. I am not at all disturbed as to the result in New-York. In my mind it simply indicates the fact that Mr. Platt's power lies in the great city, and that the country districts are getting a little tired of the intrigues of the metropolis, and wanted to make that fact manifest this year, when there was no great National issue on hand. They took this year to do it, and Mr. Fassett, Mr. Platt's friend, was the target at which they shot. I don't think it will have any bearing whatever upon the next Presidential contest, and it will be a warning to many that at least more than one man should

be consulted in a party organization. "How about Massachusetts?"

"There is nothing significant in that ballot. Governor Russell is practically a Republican, and a very able and popular man. He is only a Democrat upon the tariff question, and this fact is borne out by the other fact that everything is Republican by the usual majority except the Governor. I imagine, without knowing the details, that so far as the heads of the two tickets were concerned it was a sort of personal contest, depending largely upon the popularity of the candidates. I make the prediction that in the Presidential election Massachusetts will be as soundly Republican as ever."

The result in Iowa is a singular one, isn't it?"

"Not particularly so. I think by the returns

that it is simply a controversy upon the temperance question. Governor Boies is a Republican practically, and has not been elected in a square contest between the two great party organizations. I think this election in Iowa teaches the Republican party a lesson that will make Iowa a decided Republican State in a Presidential elec-The leading elements of the Republican party of that State have made it prohibitory, and the contest for ages has shown that the attempt to regulate the appetites of people cannot be successful. The sooner any community appreciates that fact the better, and no party can carry that lead on its shoulders and succeed very long. We have got to get away from such nonsense. It has been tried for many years, and nothing but disester to any party organization has ever come of it. That is all the result in lowa means, and it may serve a good purpose in other directions. In fact, the result in Ohio and Pennsylvania states the Republican case. We have talked about many questions, but what does the result in Ohio mean? Just what any one would concede. Upon the financial question the party is sensitive, but always sound so far as the Republican party is concerned. It is only the Democrats who run off after new doctrines, and that is only in the hope of beating us at a single election. More than half of the Democrats of this State don't believe in free coinage, and yes the convention made it a part of their platform to catch the Farmers' Alliance vote. Governor Campbell, who is an able and normals were to catch the Farmers' Aliance vote. Governor Campbell, who is an able and popular man, and who has made a spiendid canvass, frankly admits he was beaten upon this issue. He says that but tor free coinage in the Democratic platform he would have won! Without knowing, I imagine he was always opposed to the free-silver craze, and to the Alliance, or what is called the People's party, which, by the way, has cut a most sorry figure in this battle. You will remember I told you two months ago that I regarded it as folly for persons from abroad to come into this State and tell people how poor they were, who had more money in their pockets than they ever borrowed in their lives, and more products in their barns than